Nippon Times

No. 16,775 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1945 Price 35 Sen

Kowpangtze Taken By Chiang's Forces In Speedy Advance

Nationalists Aim at Kupeikow As Reds Seize Feisiang And Lincheng

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 27.—Nationalist troops striking along the Peiping-Mukden railroad today advanced about 40 miles from Chinchow to reach Kowpangtze, within 90 miles of Mukden, press dispatches reported.

Push Toward Kupeikow

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, November 26.—In consonance with the rapid Nationalist drive in Manchuria, Government forces in the Peiping area are advancing toward Kupeikow, a key point on the Great Wall northeast of Peiping, with the ultimate objective of occupying Jehol, capital of Jehol Province, from where to open an outlet to the south Manchurian plains.

Meanwhile, Communist troops have captured Feisiang and Lincheng in southern Hopei Province east of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Chiang Proposes New Deal

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 26.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has proposed a new deal for China and promised to whip the Chinese Communists into line to unify reconstruction under his nationalist regime.

The Generalissimo said, "some people have placed partisan personal interests above national interests and have gone so far as to interfere violantly with the government stabilization order in the liberated areas."

He added the "government is acting to correct this condition. We shall spare no effort to bring internal order to the nation."

SOVIET UNION STAYS MUM

Only Acknowledges Receipt of Declaration on Atom Bomb

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Russia has acknowledged receipt of the American-British-Canadian declaration on the atomic bomb, the State Department said today, but it did not express its views.

China has notified the United States that it approved the declaration entirely and acknowledgement has also been received from France.

Meanwhile, expressing fear that the United Nations Organization may not be strong enough to prevent an atomic war, three Senators proposed that the United States go a step further and join a "world government."

The proposal was made by Senators Ball, Minesota Republican, Fullbright, Arkansas Democrat and Taylor, Idaho Democrat. The proposal, however, met a quick rebuff from Senator Connally, Democrat and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Vandenberg, ranking Republican on the same committee.

Senator Connally said that there are about 200,000,000 persons in India, 400,000,000 in China and 175,000,000 in Russia who would outnumber the United States in any world state.

STEEL WORKERS VOTE SET

Ballot Affects 640,000 CIO Members Throughout U.S.

Kyodo-AP

PITTSBURGH, November 26.—The nation's largest strike vote in history will be conducted Wednesday by the National Labor Relations Board with balloting affecting 640,000 CIO steel workers in 776 plants throughout the country.

At issue is the Union's demand for a $2 a day wage boost which the entire steel industry rejected on the grounds that price increases must be granted by the OPA before any pay increases are possible.

CIO and United Steel Workers president, Philip Murray, emphasized that the vote was being taken merely to sound out Union sentiment on the strike.

CIO Auto Men Make Request

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, November 26.—Striking CIO United auto workers asked General Motors Corporation again last night to negotiate their wage fight in public and with the aid of federal conciliators in the interests of promoting the earliest possible settlement of the union's 30 per cent wage boost demand.

Padilla Is Candidate

Ezequiel Padilla, former Mexican Foreign Minister, has formally accepted the Democratic party candidacy for presidency of the Republic in the forthcoming elections, according to BBC.

Cost to China of Soviet Goodwill Mooted As Improvement in Relations Is Reported

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 27.—The press and other unofficial Chinese circles spoke today of improvement in Sino-Russian relations, but did not mention the price Chungking had to pay for this development.

Previous reports of Russian demands, if true, suggest that the price will be high, possibly involving joint Sino-Russian activities in Manchuria.

The Pao Kung Pao published a dispatch today alleging that Chinese Communists have left Changchun, the Manchurian capital. It was their arrival there which originally forced the Nationalist officials at Chungchun to pack up and head back for China Proper.

These officials, it is reported insistently, now will return to Changchun.

The Communists, today, attributed to the "northeastern cultural association" a demand that all political prisoners should be released. The demand particularly stressed the release of Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young Marshal," who was overlord of Manchuria at the time of Japan's conquest in 1931.

Negotiations between the Nationalists and Communists are hanging fire, pending the dispatch to Chungking of Communist delegates to the forthcoming peace parleys scheduled to open some time in December.

An unconfirmed Chinese press report said that the Russians had agreed to turn over their garrison duties in Manchuria to the Nationalists. It asserted that the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria would be postponed until January. The Russians also reportedly guaranteed the safety of any Nationalist troops flown to Changchun or Mukden where the Communists are active.

The agreement was reported as a result of better understanding between the two countries. Unconfirmed reports stated that Russia had expressed readiness to abide by the spirit of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance.

Envoy Hurley Quits; Hits U.S. Asia Policy

Says Basic U.S. Principles Sabotaged—Says His Mission Over

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 28.—President Truman has named General George C. Marshall, former Chief of Staff, as his special envoy to China with rank of Ambassador. Marshall will retain his five-star rank during the special assignment which be temporary.

Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, announced his resignation on Tuesday, in a 1,500-word statement in which he bitterly attacked the American policy in Asia, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Wednesday.

General Hurley, charging that professional diplomats in the State Department were sabotaging the basic principles of American foreign policy, declared that there is a third world war in the making and that the United States was permitting itself to be sucked into a power bloc on the side of colonial imperialism against Communistic imperialism.

He said, "The astounding feature of our foreign policy is the wide discrepancy between our announced policy and our conduct of our international relations. For instance, we begin the war with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and democracy as our goal. Our associates in the war at that time gave eloquent lipservice to the principles of democracy. We finish the war in the Far East turning Lend-Lease supplies and using all our reputation to undermine democracy and to bolster imperialism and Communism."

Hurley declared that he was in complete agreement with American foreign policy as stated by President Truman in his Navy Day speech, but he added that professional diplomats are frustrating the payment of our efforts. General Hurley said that these professional foreign servicemen sided with the Chinese Communist Party and the imperial bloc of nations whose policy was to keep China divided against itself. Our professional diplomats, he added, continuously advised the Communists that his efforts in preventing the collapse of the National Chinese Government did not represent the policy of the United States.

Hurley said that the same diplomats openly advised the Communist armed party to decline unification of the Communist army with the Nationalist forces, unless the Chinese Communists were given control.

Continuing, he said that his mission when President Roosevelt assigned him to China was to prevent the collapse of the Chiang Government and to keep the Chinese army in the war. He stated that his mission was accomplished, and, despite the handicaps from within the ranks of the professional diplomats, civil war was prevented in China. This, he said, at least until I had left.

No Aussies for N.E.I.

Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, in Melbourne on Monday declared that there was no suggestion to send Australian troops to the Netherlands East Indies, the Saigon radio said.

Panama Canal Bill Passed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The House unanimously passed and sent to the Senate the bill authorizing the Government to investigate whether the Panama Canal must be rebuilt to reduce its vulnerability to atomic bomb attack.

Russia Is Answering U.S. and British Notes

Moscow Said Unlikely to Withdraw Her Occupation Army From Iran Territory

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow says that informed sources disclosed that Russia is preparing a reply to American and British notes on the situation in Iran, according to a San Francisco report on Tuesday.

The same sources were also quoted as saying that Russia is not likely to withdraw her occupation troops from the province because of Allied pressure on the basis that Russia is interfering with Iran's sovereignty. Russia already has given Iran assurances that there would be no such interference.

A London dispatch on Monday said that a British official note has been handed to the Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov about the situation in north Iran. The note recalls for provision for the independence of Iran.

The note expresses the hope that local Soviet commanders would be instructed not to interfere in the movement of Iranian troops to the disturbed area in the north of their country.

Americans Leaving Iran

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The United States is leading a movement to clear Iran of foreign troops and has ordered American forces and installations to leave the troubled country by the end of December.

The evacuation orders went out shortly after the State Department sent notes to Moscow and London proposing a Three-Power agreement for the removal of all American, British and Russian forces from Iran by January first.

The United States also expects to evacuate American troops from Czechoslovakia by the end of this week.

In abandoing Iran, important air bases on long route to India and China will be abandoned. Loss of fields, communications and installations at Thwaz and Bandar Shamur will cause hardship but will not cripple the military air routes to China, Burma and India where about 107,000 Americans await repatriation.

NEW CLASH IN PALESTINE

Nine Killed, 80 Injured as British Scour Sharon Valley

Kyodo-UP

JERUSALEM, November 27.—Nine people were killed and 80 injured in battle as 10,000 British troops and mobile police scoured Sharon Valley.

Aba Ben Hushi, Jewish labor leader, told a large meeting in Haifa that, "the battle has begun."

However, the British withdrew from the valley.

According to the New York Times, Moscow has proposed to the United States, Britain, China and France that the Jewish problem in Palestine be submitted to a "Big 5" conference. Diplomatic sources to which this news is credited interpret the proposal as another step toward Russian penetration in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

BBC reports that British troops in Palestine have now been withdrawn from the Jewish settlement to the north of Tel Aviv and that restrictions on loitering in the area have been lifted.

Britain Sends Note To Turks

LONDON, November 26.—A Foreign Office spokesman today said that Britain had sent a note to Turkey suggesting an early revision of the Montreux Convention which fixes the control of the Dardanelles.

Chance Seen Slim For Japan to Pay Added Reparations

Pauley, Waiting Soviet Permit To Enter N. Korea, Manchuria, Airs Views

TOKYO, November 28. (AP)—Ambassador Edwin S. Pauley, awaiting permission from Russia to enter Northern Korea and possibly Manchuria, said today that either he or some member of his commission would remain in Tokyo until permission was received.

Pauley, President Truman's representative on the Allied Reparations commission, said it was necessary to the work of the commission to investigate Japanese holdings in those areas and "I feel it is necessary to know the amount and character of reparations there."

He said an application was made to enter Northern Korea, held by Russia, and Manchuria on November 16 through the State Department, but had not received a reply as yet. He said he anticipated receiving a favorable reply.

Pauley declared he was not pressing to enter Manchuria immediately, but was waiting to see who the commission's sponsor would be there. He said he was informed that the Russians were pulling out of Manchuria.

After two weeks' study in Japan and China, he said he had not changed his mind as to the ability of Japan to pay recurring reparations after the initial disposition of gold, silver and other assets which have been seized from Japan and machinery which will be removed for use by other countries.

Reviews Reparations Situation

He gave a general review of the reparations situation in a press conference and said he wished to clarify statements published in the United States following his initial conference on November 15.

He said those statements indicated that he believed there would be no reparations. As a matter of fact, he continued, Japanese assets and holdings particularly in the Far East will run into great sums of money and these will be taken over.

"It is my belief, however, that after this initial payment and after paying the cost of occupation plus setting aside funds for imports necessary to maintain a minimum economy for Japan there will be little chance for recurring reparations."

Pauley visited a number of cities in China and said the Chinese government was setting up reparations organization which was preparing claims but thus far had not fixed any definite figure. He said China was interested particularly in the restitution of treasures looted by Japan from China and "it is our policy to restitute any identifiable objects."

He inspected some Japanese assets in China and found industrial plants still working with Japanese cotton mills intact and their output handicapped only by a lack of raw materials.

He said he assumed China would do the same with Japanese holdings in China as the United States did with German and Japanese holdings there which were seized and a law passed to take permanent possession.

To Announce List Soon

The commission probably will make an anouncement within 30 days as to a list of plants and equipment which may be removed from Japan for distribution to other countries, he said.

He declared he considered it important that when certain industries were moved from Japan, possibly to China and the Philippines, that raw materials also follow that industry.

"That is one reason for our interest in Northern Korea and Manchuria. In 1936, of the total export from Manchuria, 26 per cent went to Japan. In 1942 and 1943 66 per cent went to Japan. In building the economy of China and the Philippines it is most desirable to see that those raw materials follow that industry as a source of supply."

Pauley said Japan probably would be allowed to retain nome shipbuilding industries. He said it was his idea that they be permitted to build ships up to 5,000 tons dead weight tons for inter-island and Chinese coastal traffic. That would restrict them to this side of the world for the time being, although the Potsdam Declaration states that ultimately Japan will be allowed to resume world trade.

Asked again as to what the occupation costs would be in Japan, he said he did not know, but mentioned a "rule of thumb" figure talked about in the United States of $10 per man per day for overseas duty.

He then pointed to the 200,000 men figure which General MacArthur said probably would be sufficient probably by next Spring.

Premier's Diet Speech Accents Democracy And Stabilization of Nation, People's Life

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara in his administrative speech before the 89th session of the Imperial Diet yesterday fully covered the major problems facing postwar Japan and revealed frankly the actual measures taken and policies adopted by his administration.

In his 4,000-word speech which was broadcast to the nation directly from the Lower House for the first time in the history of the Japanese Diet, the Prime Minister appealed to the people "to march forth bravely toward the construction of new Japan on the basis of justice and fair play." He promised that all obstacles will be removed for the revival and development of democratic tendencies among the people as directed in the Potsdam Declaration.

Toward this end Prime Minister Shidehara declared that the Election Law will be revised, the country's educational system and social system will be renovated and that efforts will be made to "keep alive in the hearts of the people the spirit of liberty and independence and the enthusiasm for resurgence and reconstruction."

The Prime Minister took up the greater part of his speech to the task of stabilizing the people's life. All efforts, he said, are and will be concentrated toward solving the food problem, provided relief for war victims, providing jobs for the unemployed and executing measures for postwar rehabilitation.

He also revealed that the government has decided upon an absolute retrenchment policy embracing a drastic administrative reorganization, re-examination of the pension system and abolition of the system of reinbursing the difference between production cost and official price.

The following is the full text of Prime Minister Shidehara's speech before the Lower House:

It fills me with trepidation that, unworthy as I am, I should have been commanded to head the Gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

Indonesians Active In 3 Major Sectors

Counter-Attacks Are Made in Surabaya, Ambarawa, Bandoeng

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 27.—Indonesians in Surabaya launched a counter attack against the British today and official British reports told of new attacks at Ambarawa and Bandoeng.

The Indonesian counter-attack at Surabaya was mounted by a force of 50 Indonesians with the aid of a small Japanese tank. The Indonesians attacked the internee camp and police station at Ambarawa and forced the Japanese troops guarding the camp and 10,000 civilian inmates to retire within the camp area for the night.

The British sent three RAF Mosquito bombers into the battle for Ambarawa and the planes using machine-guns and cannon strafed troop concentrations and attacked road blocks, warehouses and transport columns.

In Batavia, meanwhile, prominent Dutch leaders and Red Cross workers asked in a petion to the Netherlands East Indies Government that 200,000 women, children, aged and sick be evacuated from Java pending "the return of normal times."

The petition claimed that the same people who suffered under Japanese rule are now being attacked by the Indonesians.

Aron Gutwirth, NEI Red Cross chairman, said in requesting the evacuation that "people are disappearing daily." He also appealed to America to "send us ships and other help in getting these people away."

British Tactics Assailed

From Moscow, radio commentator Peter Orlev accused the British military authorities of breaking their promise in using troops "to crush a local movement of liberation" in Indonesia. He said that the British declared their objective was to disarm and evacuate Japanese troops and not interfere in internal affairs, but that "they are now fighting battles" and "Netherlands authorities are banking on restoring their prewar domination."

A British Foreign Office representative said before his departure last night to report to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in Singapore that "the conflict between Indonesian extremists and British forces has nothing to do with the Indonesian independence movement. British forces simply are putting down terrorism as would be done in any country in the world."

British political advisers, meanwhile, are watching closely a meeting of 140 delegates to see whether the unrecognized government of Premier Sutan Sjahrir would win the support of the representatives from all parts of Java. If the Premier wins committee approval, it is believed chances are good of resuming Dutch-Indonesian peace talks.

UNO Commission Split

Delegations from 51 nations attending the preparatory commission of the United Nations have now divided themselves into eight technical committees which will study in detail the reports prepared by the Executive Committee, according to BBC on Wednesday.

For some days they will examine and discuss the various proposals which will then be submitted to a full meeting of the preparatory commission. The committees spent the day electing their officers and setting up the machinery and schedule.

Plan for Trade Body Indorsed by Cabinet

Board Responsible to SCAP In Handling Future Imports and Exports

The proposal to set up a Board of Trade was approved by the Cabinet at its regular session held in the Diet building Thursday morning.

The Board of Trade, will act as a unitary organ responsible to the Supreme Allied Headquarters in handling future imports and exports.

As a sole institution in coordinating all matters connected with trade, the Board will handle imports of foodstuffs, now in the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and salt, now the monopoly of the Finance Ministry, as well as commodities hitherto dealt with by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The new organ was set up in compliance with a suggestion of the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

In regard to distribution of prospective imports, however, the Board will set up a committee, composed of 15 members selected from both Government officials and experienced persons outside the Government, in order to guarantee fair distribution. The committee will be responsible to General MacArthur's Headquarters.

As regards payment for both imports and exports, a special account will be set up by the Government.

YAMASHITA WAS 'EXILED'

Witness Says Tojo Ired by View War With U.S. Undesirable

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 27.—A defense witness testified today that General Yamashita was so disliked by Prime Minister Tojo that he was "exiled" to Manchuria despite his victory at Singapore.

The witness, Keichoku Yoshida, Tokyo attorney, declared that Yamashita incurred Tojo's wrath by saying that war with the United States was "undesirable."

Yoshida contended the wide publicizing of Yamashita's trial in Japan was having an effect opposite from that intended by the Americans because the Japanese people knew "Yamashita to be of such high character that the public is in sympathy with him."

The attorney of one group brought here from Japan asserted Yamashita was one of the "pacifist" group of former War Minister General Ugaki who was opposed to Tojo and his henchmen. Lieutenant General Akira Muto, Yamashita's chief of staff, testified that Yamashita could not have had control over the Japanese military forces who put Manila to the sword.

AZERBAIJAN BATTLE ON

Separatists Occupy Zenjan City, Cut Telegraph Lines

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, November 27.—A traveller from northern Iran reported today that Azerbaijan province separatists had occupied Zenjan, 174 miles northwest of Teheran in military operations thrusting along the main railway line.

He said all government buildings in Zenjan, capital of Khamach Province, were in separatists' hands and telegraph lines had been cut. There was no official confirmation here.

The Iranian Government previously acknowledged the separatists were operating in Khemseh, armed with weapons which were distributed by "unknown people."

Legislators Occupied In Plenary Meetings Of Both Diet Houses

Interpellations Follow Prime Minister's Speech; Stormy Session Predicted

The House of Peers held its first plenary session at 10:05 a.m. Wednesday and approved the formal answer to the Imperial Rescript drafted by Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers. Following appointment of Prince Tadashige Shimazu as Chairman of the whole House Committee and election of standing committee members, the House heard Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara speak on general administrative policies.

The Prime Minister's speech was followed by interpellations by Shinichiro Matsumura, of the Kenkyukai, on food problems. The House then took up the Government bill for an ex post facto approval of matters on execution of the Potsdam Declaration and referred it to the committee in charge. There was no committee meeting.

The House of Representatives, meanwhile, met in a plenary session at 1 p.m. Wednesday and heard the Prime Minister duplicate his statement made at the Upper House the same morning. Following the speech, interpellations were made by Takao Saito, Mitsuzo Matsumura, and Hidekichi Tamura, all of the Progressive Party; Takeo Mitamura and Shunichi Fukuya, both of the Independents' Club; Ichiro Hatoyama, president of the Liberal Party; and Suyehiro Nishio, of the Social Democratic Party.

The Lower House, on Tuesday, appointed Giyemon Shida, of the Progressive Party, as chairman of the Whole House Committee; Ryokichi Nagata, of the Progressive Party, as chairman of the Petitions Committee; Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, of the Progressive Party, as chairman of the Disciplinary Committee; and Shichiro Takizawa, of the Liberal Party, as chairman of the Recommendations Committee. Yadanji Nakajima, Parliamentary veteran of the Progressive Party, is expected to become chairman of the Budget Committee.

Stormy Session Indicated

That the current Diet session will be a most stormy affair was indicated Tuesday with inter-party strife developing over the issue of Diet members' war guilt.

The point of the problem is that the accusation proposed by some of the Diet members inevitably falls on the accusers themselves, because despite all the Government and military pressure meted out to them during the war, the Diet members, if they had had enough courage, could have launched positive movements to oppose the war. As a matter of fact, however, most of the MP's did nothing more than to applaud the Tojo Cabinet's war policy while some conscientious elements just remained silent.

The resolution on war guilt to be introduced to the Lower House on Thursday by members of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties and the Independents' Club proposes that the members of the House who played active roles in wartime Diet sessions should assume responsibility. Apparently, the resolution is aimed at the Progressive Party.

The Progressive Party, with a large number of senior MP's, is apparently vulnerable to the proposed attack and if it supports the resolution, the result will be that the party will lose a considerable number of its members and may possibly lose its position of majority party which it now enjoys. If it disapproves of the proposals, the party will be accused of trying to evade war responsibility and thus give convenient counter-propaganda materials to other parties during the forthcoming election campaign.

Party Affiliations Weak

To all appearances, the present party affiliations of the Lower House members, excepting for a few, are on an opportunistic basis and this trend is particularly conspicuous in the Progressive Party. Under such circumstances, if party leaders fail in Diet politics, many of the members are likely to cast off their weak-founded party allegiance to turn to other factions. Weakness of the Progressive Party is borne out by the fact that its 294 members registered as of November 24 had decreased to 272 by Tuesday.

The Liberal and Social Democratic parties are naturally bent upon making political capital of this weakness of the Progressives.

This weak point however, is also shared by all other parties in various degrees. With 92 Lower House members assuming the strange position of being "Independents," the current Diet session in itself has many curious contradictions.

Premier's Diet Speech Stresses People's Life

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment at a time when our nation is confronted with a difficult situation unparalleled in history. I only hope to conform to the August will of our Sovereign by doing everything in my power.

His Majesty the Emperor, visited the Grand Shrine and the Imperial Mausolea of Unebi and Momoyama on the 13th and 14th and the Imperial Tama Mausoleum on the 17th of this month to report personally the termination of the war. On express orders of the Sovereign the journey was arranged as simply as possible, but it was attended with most touching manifestations of the genuine feeling of the people who flocked all along the way to give sincere welcome to His Imperial Majesty.

Now in the face of the present abnormal situation there is one fundamental fact which I believe should not be lost sight of by both those who formulate and those who judge all policies domestic and foreign. The war has been ended between Japan and the Allied Powers. But the way is still long to the final restoration of peace. In our foreign relations, we are incapacitated; we do not possess the power to uphold and carry out our policies which we ourselves may believe to be just and equitable. Such is the inevitable lot of a vanquished nation. Of course, there exists in human society an universal sense of justice, also the inviolable right of public opinion to express itself. Only, as you may readily understand, the postwar conditions in all countries of the world are yet too abnormal to permit them to be brought into full play. Nevertheless, the ultimate power that controls the minds of men and regulates internal and external affairs of all countries must be neither the sword nor the gun, but virtue.

There must be a rule of the rational spirit. That this is so will, I think, be admitted readily by world public opinion. What is wanted of our people today is not to be down-hearted or bewildered, but to march forth bravely toward the construction of a new Japan on the basis of justice and fair play. That is the only way; and there we may find hope for the future. It is with such a conviction that I am endeavoring to administer the affairs of the state.

Hits Reactionary Elements

Japan, having accepted the Potsdam Declaration, is obliged to remove all obstacles to the revival and development of democratic tendencies among the people. Such tendencies were gradually growing in this country following the Meiji Restoration, but they have been in recent years suppressed by reactionism. Fortunately, those tendencies have not been killed entirely; their roots remain alive; and it is expected that with the elimination of reactionary forces, they will recover rather easily and grow up again. We will see to it that no obstacle is put in the way of their growth and development.

First of all, it is necessary for us to allow the Diet to function fully as an organ for reflecting the popular will. For that purpose, there must be a full and fair election. When viewed from this standpoint, the existing Election Law does not fit in entirely with demands of the day. Accordingly we are making haste to draft a plan for its revision which will be submitted to the present session of the Diet. In fact, that is one of the primary reasons for convening this extraordinary session.

Secondly, another pre-requisite for the revival and growth of democracy lies in the renovation of the country's educational system. By wiping out all vestiges of militarism and ultra-nationalism from the schools, the Government has set the goal of education in service to state and society by a complete development of the individual. Special emphasis is to be laid upon affecting an epochmaking advance in the training of the younger generation in civics.

Needless to say, the underlying spirit of democracy is an undaunted spirit of liberty and independence on the part of each individual. Today, some of our people, overwhelmed by the worst of spiritual and material environments, seem to be giving themselves up to despair. I am exceedingly alarmed at the recent signs of a market decline of morales, public and private, which bodes ill for the future of our nation.

We must by all means renovate the system of social education and seek the elevation of the ethical standard; at the same time we must strive to keep alive in the hearts of all people the spirit of liberty and independence and the enthusiasm for resurgence and reconstruction.

Annuled Various Laws

Since its formation, the present Government has annulled various laws and regulations restricting political, civil and religious liberties in order to ensure the freedom of speech, thought and religion. By abolishing the Higher Special Police, it has also paid particular attention to realizing a wholesome police administration such as will deserve the confidence and cooperation of the public. Liberalism calls for a sense of responsibility on the part of every individual; it does not imply lawlessness or absence of discipline. Any act detrimental to public order or morals will, of course, be dealt with according to law without the least leniency.

The most urgent task facing the country is the stabilization of the people's life. With the major portion of its production power destroyed and the national wealth exhausted almost to nothing on account of the war of these past years, it is imperatively necessary that we devise measures for stabilizing the people's life and put those measures in operation without delay. The food problem especially demands immediate solution. The rice crop for this year is anticipated to hit the lowest mark in all the years of Taisho and Showa.

A grave situation is bound to arise if the present trend of affairs if left unchecked. All efforts are therefore being concentrated upon the solution of the problem. On the one hand, we are taking such measures as the improvement of the rice collection system or the raising of the price ceiling in order to insure that all this year's crop goes to the consumers.

On the other hand, we are trying to seek the speedy realization of the scheme for converting into food various hitherto unused materials. However, the gap between supply and demand is too great to be filled through internal measures alone; a certain amount of the shortage must be met by imports from abroad. In this regard, the Government appealed to the Allied Headquarters for sympathetic consideration and has obtained its approval in principle to import foodstuffs. Efforts will be continued to realize the desired results.

Furthermore, Japan, as a result of her defeat, has lost important food producing territories, and it is necessary to concentrate her population in the homeland. Here is another aspect of our food problem which requires a fundamental solution. It is the intention of the Government to pursue a vigorous policy relating to land reforms and land development. That is to say, the existing land system which has been the cause of the agricultural stagnation of all these past years will be radically altered so as to foster the growth of healthy rural communities and the increase of agricultural production. At the same time, large scale plans for the opening up of untilled lands, and reclamation of land by drainage will be put into operation as quickly as possible. Furthermore the development of acquatic industries and of protein food resources is also under consideration.

Relief For People

There are other important problems having to do with the stabilization of the people's life, namely, the problem of relief for war victims; the problem of protection of the war-wounded, families of the war dead, Japanese nationals abroad, and the demobilized men; and the problem of how to supply these people and others with the daily necessities of life with winter facing them. The Government is tackling these problems with all its energy by mobilizing every available organization. In view of the serious housing situation, the Government has promulgated the Housing Emergency Measure Order, while encouraging the construction of simple dwellings, the repair of damaged buildings and the remodelling of factory dormitories and military barracks for residential purposes.

As for our nationals in North Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and Manchuria, we are doing all we can to protect their lives and property, to secure their livelihood, as well as to obtain information concerning their condition. But on the practical side, these things are not to be accomplished so easily owing to the meagre means at our disposal for communication and contact, the confusion on the spot and other factors. It is supposed that most of these nationals abroad are placed in truly wretched circumstances which move us with sympathy and anxiety. The Government will continue its efforts to ameliorate their condition. On the other hand, the demobilized servicemen and those overseas nationals elsewhere in South Korea, North China, and the Pacific islands are gradually coming back; all possible steps are being taken to facilitate their repatriation in respect of transportation, reception, aid and protection.

The total number of the unemployed, consisting of these demobilized servicemen and repatriates from overseas, in addition to those at home who were turned out of factories, or otherwise have lost employment with the termination of the war, are estimated to run into several millions. To provide jobs for this huge army of unemployed is the most important and immediate task of the Government. Measures for coping with the situation are being formulated in connection with other measures concerning public works for reconstruction, the various enterprises for the development of the agricultural, forestry and marine industries, the promotion of civilian industries in general, and also the expansion and re-inforcement of cultural establishments.

Side by side with these problems relating to the stabilization of the people's livelihood, there is an equally vital problem, that of postwar rehabilitation. In order to execute the various measures for the rehabilitation of the war devastated areas under a strong and unified management, the Government has recently set up the Rehabilitation Board.

This board is entrusted with the task of drawing up land development plans relative to population redistribution and allocation of industrial sites on an organic basis and to undertake on that basis the rebuilding of cities and the rehabilitation of lands totalling 150,000,000 tsubo (roughly 5,400,000,000 square feet) that have been laid waste by war.

Revival of Industries

The rehabilitation of devastated areas is possible only through the revival of industries, which calls for the importation of necessary materials and which in turn requires the securing of funds for payment. It means that we must develop export industries as much as we must increase the production of civilian goods. Since the success of industrial policies along these lines depends largely upon private initiative and enterprise, the Government is doing away, as far as it is permitted by circumstances, with the hitherto existing controls.

However, in the face of the present extreme scarcity of materials and the terrible havoc that has been wrought by war, control is necessary on such basic commodities as iron, coal and textiles in order to ensure the stability of national life and to accelerate economic recovery.

It is the policy of the Government to limit control to these categories of goods and to exercise the control in such a manner as to leave as much room as possible for autonomous operation of industry on the basis of individual initiative and ingenuity.

It is believed that in the coming years Japan's economic activities will largely be carried on by medium and small industry and trade enterprises, to which the Government should afford positive guidance and assistance.

On the other hand, it is most desirable to bring about a healthy growth of labor unions as a means of solving labor questions in a democratic way. To that end the Government is now engaged in drafting the necessary laws.

Improving Transportation

Rapid reinforcement of the country's land and sea transportation capacity and the restoration of its communications facilities constitute the fundamental requisite for all programs for the stabilization of life and for postwar rehabilitation. The Government is resorting to all available means to improve both transportations and communications. In this connection it is most gratifying to us all that by favor of the Allied Headquarters all motor vehicles formerly in the possession of our armed forces are to be turned over to civilian use. This will mean a substantial contribution toward national stabilization and rehabilitation through the reinforcement of our motor transport services.

The state of our national finances is a source of much anxiety in view of the exhaustion of national resources as a result of the war, the accumulation of the national debt, the loss of important territories under the terms of surrender, and the reparations that must be shouldered. At this juncture, if we are to prevent inflation and the collapse of our economic order we must stabilize the currency and promote economic activities along all lines. The Government has decided upon an absolute retrenchment policy embracing drastic administrative reorganization, re-examination of the pension system and abolition in principle of the system of reimbursing the difference between production cost and official price. Moreover, in order to stabilize commodity prices and to retrieve the national finance, capital levies and increased property taxes which are to be collected only once will be inaugurated. The measure is calculated to provide revenues for a substantial reduction of the national debt and also to serve to rectify the maldistribution of income due to wartime profits. With regard to the indemnification of the munitions industries and others, a strictly just solution will be found after the matter has been carefully studied from all angles.

The Government has been unable so far to carry out its decision on the early discontinuance of the Emergency Military Expenditure Special Account, owing to the impossibility of clarifying in a short time the accounts in the overseas regions. But with the progress of the settlement of postwar affairs it is definitely set to transfer the said Special Accounts in the Finance Ministry as from December 1, and to discontinue all payments therefrom and close it entirely on March 31 next year.

Finally, the War Inquiry Commission has been set up in the Cabinet because it is believed necessary to probe the cause and the actual conditions that brought on defeat in order that egregious errors committed may not be repeated in the future.

I have now stated the views of the Government concerning the major aspects of administration. Let us hope that our entire people, united as one man, will exhibit the most vigorous constructive spirit in response to the Imperial wishes to consolidate the foundation of peace for all ages to come.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Russia's Auto Industry

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, November 26.—Russia's five year plan for the automobile industry provides a volume of cars and trucks that may enable competition in the world market with the United States and Great Britain.

Cutting Up Reich Prussia

Kyodo-AP

KANSAS CITY, November 26—James W. Riddelberger, chief of the State Department's division of central European affairs, predicted that German Prussia will 'be broken into a number of autonomous states.'

U.S. Spendings Huge

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace revealed yesterday that the United States spent $986,000,000 in China and $245,000,000 in the Philippines from July 1940 to June 1945. In the same period, the United States received $149,000,000 from China and $138,000,000 from the Philippines, mostly paid to the army.

Winant Wants Aid For Needy

Kyodo-AP

BUCKBURN, Scotland, November 26.—John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador to London, said here yesterday that the United Nations in addition to preventing starvation in Europe must "step up the consumption of nutriments needed for the health of the masses of people in every country."

Finns Giving Goods To U.S.S.R.

Kyodo-AP

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—The Finnish Control Commission announced yesterday it would deliver goods valued at $14,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars) to Russia before the end of next year under the provisions of the Finnish-Russian armistice "to restitute or replace" property the Finns carried from Soviet territory during the war.

Swiss Bare Axis Funds

Kyodo-AP

BERNE, November 26.—The Swiss Government announced today that Axis funds found in Switzerland amounted to 7,000,000 francs (approximately $1,750,000) in addition to 54,650,000 francs in accounts remaining under examination of the Government.

9 U.S. Airmen Lost

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—The National Broadcasting Company in a broadcast from Shanghai today said, that at least nine American fliers lost their lives and at least 12 planes were lost from a flight of 22 Mustangs when they encountered bad weather on a routine flight to Shanghai from a former United States air base in China.

Terranova Decisions Eddy

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, Noveomber 26.—NBA featherweight champin Phil Terranova of New York won the unanimous 10-round decision over Michigan lightweight champion Bill Eddy of Flint Saturday night.

McNutt Airs P.I. Issues

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 25.—Paul V. McNutt, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, stated in an interview yesterday that the chief Philippine problems include the punishment of collaborators and unification of dissident elements.

Reich Instigated Japan

Kyodo-AP

NURNBERG, November 24.—American Justice Robert H. Jackson declared on November 21 that Germany was instigating Japan to enter the war in March 1941 and that the Nazis in January 1939 had knowledge that the Japanese were plotting the assassination of Soviet Premier Josef Stalin.

Welles Backs Charter

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles declared today the Atlantic Charter was "not any less valid" for lack of a formal signature by President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill. "They approved it in every syllable," Welles told the congressional Pearl Harbor committee.

Bank to Operate in P.I.

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The House Banking Committee approved a bill yesterday authorizing the Export-Import Bank of extend operations to the Philippines.

Suspension Is Urged For Officials' Pension

Dr. Ashida Makes Proposal—Democrats Ask for Study Of War Guilt

Suggesting the suspension of the pension system for civil officials, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister, at his press conference Monday, declared that it is "extremely unrational" for civil officials to enjoy their privilege of receiving pension, now that the pension system for military personnel has been suspended.

Dr. Ashida said that it is only natural for the Government to look after its employes, but it would be going a little too far to give them privileged relief. If the pension system for civil officials is abolished, it would be replaced by an insurance system along the lines of a new annuity insurance system which is now being considered for military personnel, he added. Payment to civil officials in the case of a new insurance system will be reduced to 40 or 50 percent of the payment under the current pension system.

Study of War Guilt

Suspension of civil rights to those responsible for the war was proposed Monday by the Social Democratic Party of Japan to the All-Party Bargaining Committee of the House of Representatives.

The proposal pointed out the necessity of a thorough investigation of the war guilt of those who actively participated in the management and direction of the Diet during the war according to Kyodo.

Particularly, members of the Diet who had close relations with Government authorities until the termination of the war should undergo an extensive investigation and their civil rights should be suspended, suggested the proposal.

Guilty Posts Listed

More concretely, the proposal declared that those who filled the following posts during the war—since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities until the termination of the war—should assume war responsibility:

(1) State Minister, Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Parliamentary Councillor.

(2) Chief Secretary of Cabinet, President of Board of Information, Director of Legislation Bureau, Cabinet Advisor.

(3) Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(4) High officials of the Government-managed general election during the war.

(5) High officials of political parties during the war, who held posts as "standing committee members" and upwards. These political parties include the Yokusan Seijikai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Party) and the Dai Nippon Seijikai (Greater Japan Political Party).

(6) High officials of the Taisei Yokusankai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association), who were "chief of bureau" and upwards at the association's headquarters.

(7) President and chief of the Yokusan Sonendan (Imperial Rule Assistance Men's Association) of the association's headquarters and its local branches.

Repatriates Leave U.S.

Kyodo-AP

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—A party of Japanese, including Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, 183 diplomatic staff members and over 1,300 repatriates, sailed today for Yokohama.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Mr. Saito owns a music shop in Shibuya. He was completely burned out in one of the most devastating B-29 raids on Tokyo last May. He lost practically everything in that air strike except a set of harmonicas.

Today, Mr. Saito is expanding his shanty. Before long he hopes to have a music shop comparable to the one he had before. He is constantly replenishing his stock of musical instruments. The harmonicas he rescued from that holocaust he gave to the youngsters in the neighborhood. In a way he regrets if for each mouthpiece now nets a tidy little fortune.

Above everything else, however, Mr. Saito is at present an ardent student of English. Once a week he has a young friend jot down some ten words and five conversational sentences. These he studies conscientiously. But his retentive power is lax. He blames that on his age.

One evening Mr. Saito wanted to test his acquired knowledge of English. So he grabbed two GIs as he walked out of the station. He was inebriated, feeling like a million.

The American soldiers smiled but this little chubby man, slightly bald, with an Indian nose, was a riddle. They hesitated. Mr. Saito's face wreathed into a friendly grin. He wiped his mouth and confidently said, "You come."

The GIs smiled but did not move. Mr. Saito again said, "You come." Then he grabbed the hesitating fellows by the hand and led them to his shanty where he and his wife were living among his stock of musical instruments.

His wife served tea to the visitors. But she was angry at her husband because she know how dubious his English was. He smiled, rubbed his bald head, pondering around for something appropiate to say. English words which he thought he remembered so well failed him.

Five minutes elapsed and still no exchange of words, only smiles, the filling of teacups and Mr. Saito nonchantly rubbing his head. Mr. Saito began to feel uneasy as his alcoholic mind began to clear. Those English conversational sentences haunted him and kept hovering about but he couldn't round them up and utter them in speech. He gasped, coughed, mumbled but words failed him so he smiled on and off.

The soldiers sensed something was wrong so they decided to take leave. But they had to do it diplomatically or their strange "host" would lose "face." They thanked him for the tea and asked directons as to how they could get to Meguro.

All Mr. Saito heard was Meguro. That, however, was sufficient to tell him that these fellows must be heading in that direction. He said, "Yes you come." And then he led them back to Shibuya station.

After that embarrassing experience at his shack, Mr. Saito had sobered up considerably.

He told the girl at the wicket that he was ushering these two American soldiers to the platform for Meguro. She nodded and told him to go right ahead.

The GIs ventured to ask Mr. Saito, "Are you sure this is the right platform for Meguro?"

Mr. Saito looked at them. They repeated the sentence slowly. He heard Meguro, smiled and said, "Yes!" Curious Japanese tailing the trio whispered, "That old man speaks English." Mr. Saito heard those remarks. He felt proud. Now was the time to show these people.

As the fellows boarded the tram for Meguro they shouted their thanks. Mr. Saito bowed smiled and said, "Yes!"

When he left the station he had a mob of admireres. He rubbed his bald head, grinned and said to himselm, "If they only knew!"

Coal Dearth Crisis Threatens Railways

50 Per Cent Slash in Passenger Traffic Probably Will Be Effected

The coal shortage threatens to paralyze the entire railway service in this country with the crisis expected about December 10, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The situation is so serious, the paper continued, that the new train schedule put into effect on November 20 probably will have to be revised. As a result, rail travel by the public may be curtailed by 50 per cent. This, the journal said, would help to clear the lines for more freight trains.

At the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held Tuesday, Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka, Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura explained the coal shortage.

Most hit by the short coal production is the Tokyo Railway Board which, as of November 24, had a coal stock sufficient to last only for one and a half days. To save it from the critical situation, the Transportation Ministry arranged for it to obtain a shipment of 800 tons coal daily from the Osaka Railway Board and 500 tons from the Nagoya Railway Board. The Ministry is also planning to have 880 tons of coal transferred daily to Tokyo from Kyushu and 800 tons from the Joban coal mining area. Thus, the coal shipments from these sources will aggregate 2,980 tons, exceeding the total coal consumption of 2,600 tons of the Tokyo Railway Board.

The coal shipment plan arranged by the Transportation Ministry is, however, only a measure to meet the present pressing need, the Yomiuri Hochi pointed out.

As a measure for coping with the coal supply crisis, the Transportation Ministry has decided to organize a coal production aid corps with its staff to be dispatched to Kyushu, the Joban area, the Hokkaido and other coal mining areas in an attempt to assist in mining coal for the railways.

RELOCATION CAMP CLOSED

Kyodo-AP

LOS ANGELES, November 25.—The Poston, Arizona, relocation center for Japanese-Americans was closed today, six days ahead of schedule, the war relocation authority announced today.

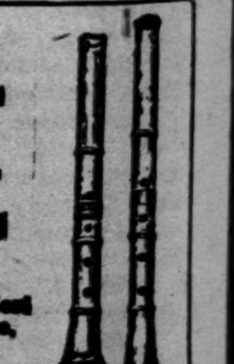
The only remaining relocation center at Rahwer, Arizona, will close December 1. The segregation center at Tule Lake in northern California, for the more unruly inmates will close on February 1.

The Poston camp recorded 787 births and 295 deaths. It sent over 1,000 Nisei to the armed forces of which 117 were casualties including 18 killed.

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.

H. KIDO Co.

Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe, Tel: Motomachi 2883.



HELP WANTED

(For work in the Yokohama Area)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES

IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Steamboiler Maintenance Men, Statisticians, Skilled Auto Mechanics, Machinists, Finger Print Technician, Sales Girls, Telephone Operators and Dental Technicians.

CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.

APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

OKI

OKI DENKI K.K.

(Oki Electric Co., Ltd.)

Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus, and Switchboards.

Radio sets and all kinds of Home Electrical appliances.

Head Office: TOKYO, JAPAN

Cooperative Unions Increasing in Japan

Dr. Kagawa Says Aims Are To Effect Rural-Urban Harmony

With increasing vigor the growth of cooperative unions has become manifest throughout the country confronted with urgent problems of unemployment, inflation and scarcity of foodstuffs, under the leadership of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, Count Yoriyasu Arima and Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, reports the Mainichi.

Labeled as Communistic, the movement of cooperative societies was suppressed during the war, but with its termination, the movement started anew with the establishment of the Japan Cooperative Union League. Already the call of the leaders has received eager response In Aomori the former cooperative society is ready to convert itself into a cooperative union. In Fukushima and at Kishiwada and Sakai in the Kansai district, the movement is showing vigorous activities, while in Kobe one ward is ready to join the cooperative movement as an example to be followed by all other wards.

For Brighter Life

In Tokyo, Suginami-ku, Nakanoku, part of Itabashi-ku and the area along the Chuo railway line including Kichijoji are making preparations to organize the Western Tokyo Cooperative Union League. The movement is spreading quickly to other areas.

In connection with the cooperative movement, Dr. Kagawa who has headed the movement for the last 30 years said that the objectives of the movement were to bring about cooperation between the urban and rural districts so as to establish a solid foundation for brighter life. Dr. Kagawa further stated:

"Most of the people have no property. Only a few can afford to have sufficient medical treatment when sick and enter hospitals if necessary. Most of the people cannot pay high hospital expenses or doctors' fee, but do not want to receive medical treatment at charity hospitals.

"The cooperative union will build hospitals where the members will be able to receive medical treatment at reasonable cost. Furthermore. members are able to buy daily necessities at low prices through cooperation among themselves.

Food Through Cooperation

"Particularly when the country faces the acute shortage of foodstuffs, the only way to rescue the people from starvation is to obtain food supply through cooperation between the urban and agrarian districts."

Dr. Kagawa went on to say that the cooperative union has three basic principles. "First, profits must be shared among the members. Secondly, the number of stocks that each member is allowed to hold is limited. Thirdly, each member shall have one vote regardless of the number of shares he holds. The structure of the cooperative union is democratic in that each member has an equal voice in deciding the policy of the union. The members are charged with management of the union so that they will be able to buy things at low prices and any returns from cooperative enterprices are to be divided among the members."

THEATER GUILD FORMED

Organized by Kyoto Stage, Film Actors and Dramatic Critics

Progressive stage and film actors and dramatic critics living in Kyoto have formed an organization called the Kyoto Theater Guld. Their aim is to start a new theater movement whose ultimate object is the democratization of the theater.

A characteristic of the guild is that it is open to general theatergoers.

The guild is under the direction of a committee made up of more than 30 members, including Minosuke Bando, Ryunosuke Tsukigata, Nobuo Aoyagi, Hikaru Shimizu, and Shuji Yamamoto. The first session of the committee was held on November 28 at the office of the Kyoto Free Men's Association at Naka-Kawaramachi, and future plans for the guild, including those for the organization of the new theater and the holding of lecture courses on the drama were discussed.

Treatment Amazes Newsmen

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN November 27.—The local Japanese press seems surprised that American troops are not kicked and beaten by their officers. After observing cheerfulness of 41st Division troops now occupying the Kure-Hiroshima area, the Chugoku News reported how the troops whistle and sing songs while walking along the street. "They sing songs, dance and play games in the barracks," the report added. The Japanese newsman approached some of the smiling soldiers and asked "Have you ever been kicked or beaten by your superior officers?" "No, not even once" was the reply of every soldier as recorded by the surprised reporters.

Investigations Expose Theft, Embezzlement Totaling ¥10 Million by Japanese Officers

Joint investigations instituted by local American occupation forces, Japanese military and police authorities have brought to light a large number of cases of embezzlement and theft of military supplies perpetrated by Japanese officers and men who took advantage of the chaos that followed Japan's surrender, it was disclosed Tuesday by Jiji. The military supplies embezzled and stolen by these servicemen are estimated to amount to ¥10,000,000.

A total of 381 Japanese officers and men, both army and navy, who were stationed in Tochigi Prefecture, north of Tokyo, are involved. Of those who have been found guilty, 12 officers and 20 other non-coms and privates are now being court-martialed, while 36 more are expected to be prosecuted shortly, it was revealed.

One of the indicted, an intendant captain, is found to have stolen from a local army supply depot a total of 30 bales of rice, 11 bales of salt and large quantities of other goods, including clothes and cigarettes. He had these stolen goods carried on army trucks driven by his subordinate soldiers to his home during the confusion that followed the sudden termination of the war.

Investigations into the case led to discovery of many other cases of embezzlement and theft by army and navy officers and men in that locality, involving 90,000 items of sundry goods, 7,500 suits 510 pieces of furniture, 1,288 military blankets 806 drums of gasoline, seven motor trucks and quantities of electric equipment and machinery.

AERONAUTICAL SCHOOL OUT

Institute At Teidai Dissolved Following SCAP directive

Dissolution of the Aeronautical Research Institute of Tokyo Imperial University will take place in December, to be reborn as the Scientific Research Institute early next spring, it has been decided by the university, according to Asahi.

The decision has been reached, the paper added, in accordance with a directive issued on November 18 by SCAP banning Japan aerial activities in this country.

In its long history since the establishment in 1918, Tokyo Imperial University has made a large contribution to the development of aeronautics in Japan. It constructed a long range plan which made a record-breaking long circuit cruise over the Kanto area in May 1939. The institution also made efforts on researches in stratosphere aviation. Particularly noteworthy was its activities in contributing toward the aircraft industry in the country during the war.

With the inauguration of the Scientific Research Institute, all facilities in the outgoing institute will be called into use to engage in researches in the scientific field including mechanics, applied dynamics and others, the paper reported.

Simultaneously, the Southern Natural Scientific Research Institute in the same university was decided to be closed shortly, to be reorganized as the Local Natural Scientific Research Institute. The new institute is expected to conduct researches on various subjects including the development of the cold area of the country, and surveying land.

Following the issuance of the aforementioned directive, all universities having an aeronautic course have decided to discontinue it. Osaka Imperial University is to change the aeronautic dynamics course to applied aerial dynamics course while Tokyo Imperial University is also expected to change its aeronautics course.

Explains Control System

Allied military authorities on Sunday requested the Liaison Committee for the Imperial army and navy to send an anti-aircraft officer conversant with the installations in the air raid control center in the Imperial Palace grounds to explain the system to a group of United States and British officers on Tuesday morning.

RADIO PROGRAM

Thursday, November 29

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Grounded Gadgets; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Harry James; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Jack Smith; 1530—Smart Set; 1600—Kollege of Musical Knowledge; 1630—Mail Call; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Parade of Stars; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Comedy Caravan; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll; 1930—Abbott and Costello; 2000—Music Hall; 2030—Dinah Shore; 2100—Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0730-0800—Music; 1000—Infants' Hour; 1000—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Violin solo by Itoko Hoshiide; 1300—Time signal; Women's Hour; Talk; Narration; 1330—Thursday concert; 1430—Music; 1500—Time signal; News; Music; 1530—Teachers' Hour; Talk; 1600—Program for sick persons; Rakugo; Music; 1730—Children's Hour; 1810—English conversation; 1830—Talk; 1930—Popular songs; Radio Drama; Accordion solo; 2200—Time signal; News.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Young men and students' Hour; Topics; Talk; Gramophone music; 1830—Narration; Radio Tokyo Choir; Violin solo; 2100—Women's Hour.

LIBRARY FOR GI'S OPENS

Operating in American Red Cross Club at Marunouchi

The library which has been under preparation by the Japanese Institute of Foreign Relations was opened informally on November 19 in the American Red Cross Club at Maruncuchi, near Tokyo Station.

Its formal inauguration is expected to be held later when the library books are increased. It has now more than 20,000 books, especially rich in economics, finance and banking as it was formerly a library of the Tokyo Bankers' Club.

The object of the new library is to furnish the American troops now staying in Tokyo and elsewhere with facilities for reading books on Japanese history, geography, customs, habits, fine arts and others of interest which tell of the Japanese real life, and to encourage their broadening knowledge and understanding about Japan; at the same time to offer them also a noble and quiet browsing room provided with English fiction, drama, newspapers and magazines.

Day by day books about Japan are being added to the library stock through donations of Tokyo citizens and corporative bodies.

The library is opened every day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. and is managed in American ways by Miyogo Ohsa, graduate of Columbia University Library School, as its head librarian.

Since its opening, the reading room is filled with GIs and officers. For special GIs students the library is offering appropriate liason service to special libraries fit for their study.

Eichelberger Visits Kyoto

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, November 27.—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander, left Yokohama Sunday night to visit General Walter Krueger at his Sixth Army Headquarters in Kyoto. Purpose of the trip is to establish closer liaison between General Eichelberger's Headquarters and the Sixth Army in preparation for the Eighth Army's assuming control of all Japan upon the deactivation of General Krueger's forces.

GI's Can Wire Home

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, November 27.—American troops stationed in the remotest corner of Japan may now wire messages home at a fraction of the cost of a cablegram from any Japanese post office through the recently expanded Expeditionary Force Message service, according to Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Newton, Postal Officer, Eighth Army.

Sergeant Reported Dead Returns Home

Was Taken Prisoner on Guadalcanal; Says War Captive Camp Was Like Heaven

A "dead" soldier has returned in the flesh, to the wonder of his friends and to his own great embarrassment. Coming back by way of Brisbane and Manila to Kajiki in Kagoshima on November 15 Sergeant Kunio Yasutake of Fukuoka found that it had been officially reported that he had died from wounds sustained from shell fragments piercing his skull during the Solomon Islands operation in January 1943 and also that he had been posthumously decorated with the Sixth Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Order of the Rising Sun, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Of course in war it is sometimes unavoidable to presume death in action of soldiers without confirming the information but even during the midst of war, Japanese prisoners of war falling into the hands of the Allied Forces were reported through the International Red Cross Society so that to the Japanese Government the names of the officers and men whose deaths were not confirmed should have been known.

Such announcements as were made by the military authorities of men of an entire unit meeting heroic death have not always been true. During the China Affair 5,000 Japanese soldiers were captured, it is a fact that the names of a considerable number of soldiers belonging to the Yamazaki Unit in Attu Island which the Imperial Headquarters announced as having "died heroically en masse" have been listed as war prisoners and the list sent to Japan through the International Red Cross Society.

No doubt Sergeant Yasutake's case will not be unique. There will be other 'dead' soldiers returning home in the flesh.

According to the tale told by Sergeant Yasutake, he was with the Okabe Unit which landed on Guadalcanal on August 29, 1942. After the second and third all-out attacks of the third battalion to which he belonged on October 24 and 25, it was garrisoned in the hills about 150 meters distant from the front lines. The headquarters of the unit however moved on without their knowledge. Deserted by their own army the men were left alone in the jungles of Guadalcanal without food. Planning to escape to the coast those who could walk began their march supporting themselves on their rifles. But when he had taken not more than 10 steps, Sergeant Yasutake collapsed.

Reliving the nightmarish experiences of living death, he continued: "As the sounds of the footsteps of my comrades faded away I was thrown into the depths of loneliness and desperation. When I thought that all was lost my consciousness dimmed. I do not know how long after it was, but I became aware of about 20 American soldiers who came rushing toward the encampment. I could not even lift up my rifle to shoot at them. Even though I had aimed it would have been useless for my rifle was rusted and it would not fire.

"I was discovered and taken to an American field hospital, where I found 15 other Japanese receiving treatment. As soon as I was able to walk I was removed to a war prisoners' camp. Compared to the life at the front it was heaven in the camp. We were given sweet desserts after our Japanese meal and without fail we were given one packet of American cigarettes every morning. But this kind treatment given to us by the Americans only made us feel our responsibility as Japanese.

"I was transferred to a War Prisoners' Camp in Brisbane last July and sent on to Manila in May this year. I was greatly surprised to see my own grave on my return to Japan and did not know what to say to my friends in my embarrassment."

Peers Can Give Up Ranks, Titles in Special Cases; Drop Hereditary Rights

Permission for Peers to surrender their ranks and titles in special cases, and abolition of property inheritance among the Peerage were decided by the Imperial Household Affairs Council at its second meeting held Monday afternoon. According to the decision, peers, in special cases, may petition for the surrender of their ranks and titles, when the petition will be examined by the Imperial Household Affairs Council which will request Imperial Sanction for such a step. In regard to the abolition of hereditary rights, the Imperial Household Department will draft a proper bill and submit it to the House of Peers shortly.

REPATRIATING JAPANESE

8,800,000 Still Left in Asia and Pacific Areas, Says 8th Army

According to Eighth Army estimates, 8,800,000 Japanese throughout Asia and the Pacific are still to be repatriated, including 67,000 in the Ryukyus; 93,000 in the Carolines; 548,000 in Formosa; 1,700,000 in Manchuria, and 51,000 in New Guinea, said a PRO press release on Tuesday.

The Japanese are now being cleared from lands they once occupied and shipped back to Japan in every available Japanese vessel.

Since the first boatload of 2,479 arrived from Mille Atoll in the Marshalls on October 7, a steady stream of repatriates has reached Uraga, northern Honshu, chief port of entry, where a peak of 10,000 per day is anticipated.

Following debarkation, all processing is in the hands of the Japanese Government under the direction of Eighth Army Military Government officers.

KOREANS FROM P.I. ARRIVE

Aboard the Liberty ship Ralph W. Emerson, 476 Korean evacuees were scheduled to arrive at Uraga on Monday from the Philippine Islands.

SCAP on Sunday instructed the Japanese Government to make necessary arrangements to take care of these repatriates until such time as the Government can send them back to Korea.

In the future, according to an Allied directive, no further large shipments of Koreans from the Philippine Islands to Japan are contemplated.

Shikoku Policemen Must Stop Violence

Gen. Cramer Issues Warning After Learning Japanese Children Mistreated

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, November 26.—In a stern order to all members of the Japanese police force on Shikoku, Brigadier General Kenneth F. Cramer of Hartford, Connecticut, commanding general of the 24th Infantry (Victory) Division, warned that the "brutality of the local Japanese police must cease at once," said PRO.

"We have observed Japanese children being mistreated by members of the Japanese police force by the brutal method of calling them to attention and splapping them forcefully in the face," said the general.

Directing that physical violence methods must be done away with at once, the order concluded, "Repetitions of such action will result in immediate arrest of such offenders by the American military police."

Education for Policemen

The democratization of the police which comes into contact with all phases of life has long been a matter of great urgency. Now a revolutionary plan of education which will turn out police who are different from the present concept of overbearing, high-handed police methods will be put into pracitce, according to the Asahi.

All those who are accepted as policemen will undergo collective training for six months at the Police Training School. During the war this educational period was shortened to three months and in those days they were crammed with rules and regulations. Sixty percent of their time was given up to study of hard and fast rules but a reverse in allocation of time for various studies has been made. Now 60 percent of their time will be spent for studies that will promote their education culturally while the remaining 40 percent will be given over to learning laws and regulations.

The curriculum includes literature and music lectures. Martial arts will be replaced by tennis and baseball, while extra-curricular activity will be increased and the police afforded chances of hearing lectures from university professors and civilians.

At the same time a self administration organ will be encouraged so that through meetings of the heads of such groups the opinions and ideas of the general students may be reflected.

In the democratization of the police the education of the present police force who are moulded fast and hard in the old forms must also be considered.

The present plan for new police is that after graduation from the Training School and one year's actual duty they will again be subject to three months' education. The curriculum of studies during this period will be more advanced aiming for the turn-out of large numbers of intelligent police.

MYRIATYPE DRY-PROCESS STENCIL PAPER

Patented in Japan, U.S.A., Britain, Canada, France, etc.

DURABLE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

HORII & CO. LTD.

(Founded in 1894)

2-chome Kajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.
Tel. Kanda (25) 0422.

Makers of "HORII" Duplicating Machine, Autographic Stencil Paper, Ink and Carbon Paper.

HELP WANTED IN TOKYO

Stenographers Typists

Telephone Operators

Translators

APPLY AT:

8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome, N. 8, American Club
between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm. and 3 pm.

Piano Recital

NOBORU TOYOMASU

Sunday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 p.m.
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL

PROGRAM

BEETHOVEN'S THREE SONATAS
Moonlight, Waldstein, Appassionata, etc.

Admission: ¥6.00, ¥4.50 (incl. tax)
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Ginza.
Presented by NAKATANI MUSIC OFFICE.

OPENS DECEMBER 1

Especially for Allied Forces

BEAUTIFUL KIMONOS

HIGH CLASS PORCELAIN, FINE LACQUERED ARTICLES

Etc. Value | Etc. Value | Etc. Value

Only obtainable at

MITSUMARU

Under the management of

BANNO BUSSAN, LIMITED

8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Opposite Kyobashi Post Office
Telephone: Tsukiji (55) 1703, 1704, 1712, 3023.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

GARDENER wanted. Lodgings provided. Apply to Spanish Legation between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. No. 2, 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

RELIABLE dressmaker to do work for family at her home in Kamakura, Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers. Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo

YOUNG lady private secretary speaking English or French wanted by foreign student. Apply Box 21, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

PHOTOGRAPHER, with 15 years' experience in still and moving pictures, offers his services. Speaks English a little. Apply Box 23, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A DISPLAY of attractive lady's kimono, and fancy goods, etc., American army is cordially welcome. Apply every Sunday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Ryuko-Do (T. Toyama), 75, Higashi-Tamagawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

BEDROOM set consisting of beds, wardrobe, bedside table, dressing table and easy chair. Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo or telephone 48-1038.

FOR immediate sale wardrobe, gas stove, mirror and table. Apply to Pingaud, Shinriudocho 12, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

[illegible] style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale Apply Box 134, Nippon Times Tokyo

KIMONO in georgeous colors with embroidered design Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo

[illegible] coat, Singer sewing machine, [illegible] Apply V. B. Sheth Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th floor. Tokyo

LADIES' black shoes, size 9½ mon, (two), one men's black shoes (10½ mon), also spare G. E. Mazda lamp, brand new, for motion picture projecter, for immediate sale. Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with donsu silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STAMP collection including Japanese and Chinese. Apply Box 11, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood, slightly used, in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 29, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SEVERAL pairs shoes size eleven, new and second-hand for immediate sale. Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO old Momoyama screens with gold bottom, big size, six folds, for sale to American collector. Apply Box 20, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SCOTCH terrier or Dachshund, male or female, wanted. Apply Box 31, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, Singer sewing machines in exchange for food stuff and woolen clothes, or cash. Apply to V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th floor. Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

NISEI (newspaperman) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PREFERABLY a furnished house, an apartment or a room, within 1-½ hours' train trip from Tokyo, regardless of size, either Japanese or foreign. Willing to pay up to ¥300.00 monthly. Apply Box 16, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent a furnished house preferably in Tokyo area. Apply with particulars. Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE lady, understands some English, wishes to have English conversation lessons with an American family, three times a week, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Willing to help in household duties. Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE ladies graduated from special English college wish to teach Japanese to American officers in exchange for English conversation and with views to eventual friendship. Apply Box 19, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

[illegible] optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room [illegible], 3rd floor, [illegible] Bldg. Phone [illegible]

WHEN export-import authorized will act as Agent-Representatives in large American cities deal in any type manufactured goods. Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg Tel Kita 1770

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10 00; six months, ¥58 00 one year, ¥115.00 Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1945

The Prime Minister's Address

The address of Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara before the Diet yesterday was one which will occasion no surprise. It was just about what was to have been expected from him, and it accurately reflects the true characteristics his Government, both in its admirable respects and in its weaknesses.

All due respect must be given to the sober modesty and sincerity with which Baron Shidehara and his associates are attempting to tackle the unprecedentedly difficult situation which confronts the nation at this time. This sober modesty and sincerity are readily apparent in the personal character of Baron Shidehara and in the things which he said yesterday.

All due respect must be given to the good intentions and the proper inclinations of the Shidehara Administration. Certainly it should be apparent that this Government is doing its best to fulfil loyally the obligations which Japan has assumed under the Potsdam Declaration, and certain it is that the Government is doing what it possibly can to push the process of democratization which the country needs. And most important of all, certain it is that this Government is headed in the right direction in basing its policies on the faith that "the ultimate power that controls the minds of men and regulates the internal and external affairs of all countries must be neither the sword nor the gun, but virtue".

All due respect must also be given to the sound conception which the Prime Minister and his Cabinet have of the scope and extent of the problems which the Government must solve. The steps which the Government has already taken and which it is proposing to take are all eminently sound and desirable. There is no one who can take exception to the review of the Government's accomplishments and projects which Baron Shidehara listed yesterday.

After all is said in commendation of the admirable qualities of the present Government as revealed in the personality and the statements of Prime Minister Shidehara, it cannot be said, however, that either the Japanese nation or the world in general will be satisfied. Exactly the same weaknesses of the Shidehara Administration which have been the target of general criticism throughout the past several weeks have been revealed afresh in yesterday's address, and they will no doubt draw further criticisms both in the Diet and out.

The most glaring of these weaknesses are obvious enough. Although the basic inclinations and intentions of the Shidehara Cabinet are above question and in fact most commendable, the actual accomplishments in transforming these intentions and inclinations have left very much to be desired. Although the conception held by the Shidehara Cabinet of its tasks is comprehensive and sound, its actual program has been pitifully vague and general and weak. All these defects are clearly revealed in yesterday's speech which was commendably delightful in tone but woefully weak in tangible particulars.

The reasons for this unsatisfactory situation are easy to understand. No matter who heads the Government at this time, the situation which confronts the country is inherently so difficult that it is unreasonable to expect performance which will satisfy everyone. No matter who heads the Government, the rank and file of the official bureaucracy, which must after all do the actual work, are so inefficient and held so tightly in a clumsy system that the results are bound to be unsatisfactory. It is not a matter of good faith or willingness or diligence: it is a matter of the standard of efficiency and competence of the entire Japanese official structure.

In addition, it may be questioned whether the Shidehara Cabinet, for all its good intentions and for all its clear conception of its tasks, has a deep enough and broad enough comprehension of the drasticness of the measures it must carry out to fulfil its tasks. Nothing short of a fundamental social revolution can enable Japan to adapt herself successfully to the new age. It is to be doubted if anyone with roots and inspiration in the past, no matter how liberal, is adequate to furnish the leadership for the future. Japan needs new leaders with an entirely new outlook born afresh direct from the new movements which are afoot today. It is no personal fault of the members of the Shidehara Cabinet that they do not meet these qualifications; the leaders with the required qualifications have just not emerged to the fore in Japan as yet. In the meantime, the Shidehara Cabinet is the best possible transitional caretaker, doing the best it can with the best of intentions.

If criticism is to be made, therefore, it should be made against the Japanese nation as a whole which has yet produced the necessary leaders and not against the present caretakers who are doing the best they can. Certainly the present Diet, which is even more a remnant of the outmoded past than the present Cabinet, is in no position to cast any stones, although there will undoubtedly be plenty of Diet members who will criticize in an attempt to improve their own position. Constructive criticisms and practical suggestions are most needed, but it is certainly not appropriate to make the present Cabinet the scapegoat for the deficiencies which are the fault of the whole nation.

What is needed at this time, therefore, is for the Cabinet and Diet and the whole nation, for that matter, to reflect on their own weaknesses, and in the consciousness of their own failings strive together as effectively as their limitations permit to make way for the growth of a new leadership appropriate to the new age. To work together for the speedy construction of a New Japan, rather than to carp against each other, is the duty which is enjoined today upon all sections of the Japanese nation.

Asia and America

NEW YORK, (AP)—The postwar world will see "Asia looming large in American concepts and plans," The Manila Advertiser, monthly consumer and trade magazine circulating throughout the Far East, says editorially.

"A new and quickening spirit all over Asia" is recognized by the magazine which sees "A billion people on the march." It sees an end to the "good old days" in the Orient, and in their place a peaceful and quiet but long lasting industrial and commercial revolution which will change the course of history and bring the east and west together in closer relationship.

"Let us hope," says the editorial, "that these relationships will be harmonious. A new world is upon us, and it behooves us to be intelligent about it."

The magazine expresses the opinion that, in this new world, the position of the Philippines will grow in importance.

The "almost certain" industrialization of China and India points the way toward Asia's production of commodities with which it may enter large-scale commerce with the United States, says the editorial, adding:

The Philippines stand as a likely "middleman" for such East-West trade, "an axis of Pacific transportation, both by ship and plane."

'Rusty Argument'

Louisville Courier-Journal

The Navy is having to dredge up some pretty rusty and barnacle-studded arguments in its effort to avert consolidation of the armed forces in a single Department of National Defense.

For instance, according to Secretary Forrestal, Germany had unification of armed forces and still did not win the war. This would be far from a conclusive argument against unification, even if it were so. The fact is, a competent witness, Field Marshal von Rundstedt of the Reichswehr, has attributed Germany's defeat in part to lack of unification.

The whole truth of the matter has been told by General Eisenhower. He said to a press conference at the end of his service as the Supreme Allied Commander in the European theater that the chief lesson taught by the war had been that "there is no such thing as a separate 'air' war, as a separate 'ground' war and as a separate 'sea' war or 'logistic' war or any other branch." That being so, what then is the sense of planning our national defense in separate compartments?

JAPAN'S WEAKNESS BARED

People Urged to Destroy Society In Which Injustice Prevails Over Reason

By WATARU NARAHASHI
President of the Legislative Bureau

We have been defeated miserably and lost over 40 per cent of our territory. Out of the country, several millions of our compatriots are sufferings hunger and cold. Within the country, hundreds of thousands of our brethren are hovering on the starvation line. From this sorry plight we must rise courageously and march on toward the building up of new Japan.

Looking squarely at the fact of our present plight, we find that the cause lay in the fact that the leading class of Japan refused to treat men as men and held the people in thraldom.

In the recent global war, the Fascist nations, apparently strong, crumbled easily, while the Democracies, apparently argumentative and weak, triumphed ultimately. This is proof that victory or defeat was decided by whether or not in any given country man was treated as man. In the defeated Fascist countries, a minority class—the leading class—refused to recognize the dignity of the masses and rejected their cooperation in the total war.

In view of the fact that the cause for our defeat lay in our inability to effect self-emancipation, it behooves us to win back the dignity of man without direction from foreign countries but on our own self-initiative and by our own effort and establish democratic politics on a firm basis. It seems to me that our defeat is, in a sense, the very first step forward to our emancipation and the beginning of the dawn of truth. It marks our departure from our bigoted old self and a new start on the open highway of the world.

Must Be United

Being a Japanese, I hold the Emperor in reverence. This transcends argument or reason. We Japanese are tied together in blood relations. To the vociferous assertion of a small number of Communists that the liberation of the Japanese people will be possible only by the overthrow of the Emperor I stoutly dissent. I am firmly of the view that true democracy in Japan can be realized speedily only by recognizing the Emperor. This is because I know that the Emperor loves peace unequivocally. The recent reckless war was started by a group of militarists and their satellites against the Imperial will. They shielded themselves behind the Imperial prerogative and misused the faith of the people in the Sovereign. They stood between the Emperor and the subjects. We must build up a democratic State with the Emperor and the people united as one. In this way can harmony be brought about between the traditional form of Japan and the principles of democracy. In this way can a moral State be established that will win the respect of the whole world.

It seems to me that the greatest defect of the Japanese people has been that they were lacking in the spirit of live and let live. In other words, they were deficient in the willingness to put themselves in other men's position. I was in Europe and America for over a dozen years and I know that there persists in the West a clear-cut moral code under which a man, if he would live, must first let others live. This moral code, indeed, constitutes the bedrock of social order in the Occident.

That being so, people in the West do not do to others what they do not want done to themselves. Thus is born harmony among men, the canons of society established and any one breaking that harmony ostracized from society. Such is the fundamental principle of politics and philosophy. In this commonplace truth lies the strength of a State or society. Any country in which people make no scruple about sacrificing others for self-interest is bound to fall. We must destroy a society in which injustice prevails over reason.

I should like to sound a warning to those who are clamoring for freedom. Democracy or freedom does not stand for unbridled liberty. If a man would have freedom for himself at all, he is under obligation to respect the freedom of others. To have one's own way without regard to others or to society as a whole would be to emulate, in the name of freedom, what a group of militarists have done. This would be subversive of democracy and must be rejected. We must fulfil our obligations before we demand our rights.

Our Weakness Revealed

I am of the opinion that fear of God that is in the minds of the Christian peoples is the very foundation of the splendid civilization of the West today. The recent war has laid bare the fact that the Japanese who boasted of being a spiritual nation were actually an unspiritual people devoid of religious faith or conscience. This makes us realize all the more keenly that, already in the days of ancient Greece, before the dawn of Christian era, there had been a spiritual civilization in the West, which has since been nurtured by Christianity and become the fountainhead of the great scientific civilization of today.

It is time that we cast away all conceited and egoistic notions and learned, with a humble and sincere attitude, all that is good in other countries. Said Issai Sato, the great philosopher: "To love oneself but not love others is, after all, not to love oneself," and "To know oneself but not know others is, after all, not to know oneself." These words of the eminent philosopher are, indeed, a becon-light that will guide the resuscitation of defeated Japan. I repeat, the cause for our defeat boils down to the fact that we were deficient in the true spirit of human love.

Upon assuming recently the presidency of the Legislative Bureau, I addressed a gathering of the entire staff of the Bureau, at the legislative headquarters of Japan's bureaucrats, I said:

"The greatest cause for Japan's present plight was the fact that a pack of war leaders issued laws at random in utter disregard of human nature. I mean to remove all these laws which have brought the country to ruin and to strive for the emancipation of our people.

"What are laws made for? Laws have no raison d'etre unless they are for the happiness of man. Accordingly, laws must be made for the good of man. The fact was, however, that the misconception prevailed that man is made for laws. Hence laws lost their dignity.

"I have seen how much multitudes of people have suffered from laws which ignored human nature. Now that the war is over, we must examine these laws thoroughly and effect a 180-degree turn if we are to avoid a bloody revolution, carry out a bloodless revolution and ward off further misfortunes to the already miserable, defeated Japan."

As a member of the masses, I have been trying to impress on the bureaucrats the grave importance of making a real turn. Government officials, if they are alive to the Imperial will, must realize that they must be the servants of the people before being the servants of the Emperor. Government officials incurred universal enmity because they thought they were of the privileged class and could behave like officials in the feudal ages. Such an attitude goes against national morality in any country and might, conceivably, engender a bloody revolution. I urge the Government officials throughout the country to be imbued with the spirit of public servants. That is the way to respond to the Imperial will.

Worked in Mine

From the ages of 14 to 18 I worked in a mine in northern Kyushu. Mixing with mine laborers, the most despised and most feared class of people in those days, I saw with my own eyes how many good men had been forced down to that level. Seeing the just suffer and the unjust stalk about, I made up my mind that I would right the wrong. I went to Tokyo to study. After working my way through, I became a lawyer when 20. Twenty-four years have gone by since then. I still see, to my dismay, the just suffer and the unjust stalk about. I pledge myself to build up, at the earliest date possible, a society in which the just will be made happy. To that end, I will work as a servant of the people.

In the days when I was working in the coal mine, I once found myself covered with rice-straw bales to prevent winter's cold and studying under a candle light. Still fresh in my memory is the biography of Abraham Lincoln I read at that time. From a boat-man on the Mississippi he became a lawyer and then a Congressman. Eventually he rose to be the occupant of the White House and fought for the emancipation of slaves. The Civil War was a war of humanitarianism. He fell a victim to his assasin, but he did not die in vain. Several million slaves were set free. The dignity of human rights was vindicated to the whole world. The great American spirit occupied a place in the history of the world. This noble example set by Abraham Lincoln is a great lessen to the Japanese.

I love man. I have gone through privations and know what it is to suffer want of sustenance. So I resent all systems under which man is denied sustenance. I clamor for the breaking down of inhuman laws and for the emancipation of man.

I have been an advocate of woman suffrage and of the abolition of discrimination against women. I desire that the Japanese women, who have been held in thraldom for milleniums of feudalism, be liberated and given an opportunity to bring their ability into full play in politics, economy and culture. I hope that with the help of liberated women we shall be able to give birth to a refreshed and vigorous Japan. You cannot hope for the enhancement of a nation's culture as long as its womanhood is held in subjection. I urge the male populace of this country to rid themselves of their contempt of women which has seen traditional from the feudal ages.

Who were the saddest ones in the recent war? They were mothers and wives. "Mother!" cries every dying soldier on the field of battle. In this parting cry of his he conveys his profound sorrow for the war and his yearning for his mother, the symbol of peace.

Give our mothers a voice in politics! And thereby preclude reckless and cruel war and erect a peaceful Japan true to her form founded on the power of women's love!

READERS IN COUNCIL

War Criminals

To the Editor:

I quite agree with Mr. Murobushi on the necessity of punishing the war criminals by our own hands before SCAP puts its hands on the plough. And I think that we ought to recognize the differences between criminals to be accused by SCAP, and those to be punished by our own hands. We should expose even such criminals who would never be accused by the Allied Powers.

Who would be those culprits? Although I cannot enumerate them all at least one category of them should be those men who maltreated our own (and therefore their own) compatriots during the war, and those men who persuaded them to do so, or who continued to shut their eyes to these facts, from the idleness for their duties, from negligence to their work, or from fear of losing their positions. We must punish those who trampled down even the remnants of freedom assured by the already half-paralyzed Constitution, those who abused the absolute-obediency system in our army, offering every insult upon the newlyenlisted soldiers on the idea of maintaining military discipline, knocking them down as punishment for dropping only one button from their bosoms, or losing one horseshoe from their chargers, or awaking a corps of ordinary seamen in the night from their hammocks, only to flog them with a club of oak with all their strength on the hip so as to 'reanimate' them, sometimes making them lifelong invalids, or making some of them become insane, which might have never been so under a little more humane treatment, or forcing some of them to desert the barracks, only, in despair, to thrust their bayonets into their own throats in barley-fields, or to hang themselves in pine-groves before the harsh khaki-hounds got them.

A demobilized friend told me that in the Kwantung Army many new soldiers were injured by their superiors who split their skulls by ruthless blows with wooden swords, and that he had fallen ill because of malnutrition, and when he was sent to a military hospital with other invalid new soldiers, the newcomers were all stripped to the skin, ordered to stand side by side, and the director told them: "This place is not a hospital but a drilling place for mollies such as you. Never dream to rest quietly here. Don't forget what I've said." Then a hospital soldier began to whip them, including those invalids suffering from fever of nearly 40 degrees C., with a long bamboo rod severely on their backs!

I cannot describe here in detail how second year soldiers mocked and treased the first year soldiers even during bedtime, slapping them, making them imitate the manners of cicada, nightingales, etc.

Violations of freedom were also remarkable in the munition factories during the war. In the Tachikawa Airplane Company, there was a corps of officials named Hodo, which means to conduct and help juvenile workers. One of their victims told me: I was ordered by the Hodo to go into a cottage, and when I got there, suddenly a sumo-like fellow fell upon me. He had been a senior warrant officer in the Navy, and he knocked and kicked all over my body, giving no ear to my words."

Some of these victims, when they were found to be too headstrong, used to be sent to the Gendarmerie Station where they were forced to work hard for two or three weeks, and sometimes they were fastened to the girths of horses, which were galloped round the compound by the whipping of officers. The victims, sooner or later, used to turn pale and faint, foaming at the mouth.

Working in the same factory, I also had once in abhorrent experience witnessing one of the Hodo torturing a youngster upon a bench. The victim, being forced down upon it, groaned in agony. The Hodo, applying thoroughly the knowhow of torturing through 'jujitsu', screwed up some joints of the victim's arms. The brutal Hodo said triumphantly, "How do you feel?"

An American pressman once said, "The Japanese are not so cruel to the Japanese " in 1939, returning to U.S.A., after some five years stay in Tokyo, adding, "I hope that the beautiful sides of Japan may somehow survive the great gamble on empire on which its rulers have ventured." I am afraid we must blush to own to the journalist, W. H. Chamberlin, that we spoiled almost all of these virtues only within two years after his return.

Recently, I have often heard such words, as "We Japanese once enjoyed democratic life" or "We should make a Japanese democracy conforming to the traditions of our country," or even, "We Japanese were never under the yoke of any autocracy. Even during the Tokugawa feudalism there existed some degree of democracy and autonomy!"

We must never be deceived by such nonsense. Because, if these thoughts should be carried into effect, they would make our newly born democratic system defective and opaque, which, who can deny, would turn worse for us, sooner or later, than the ancient feudalism. These are nothing but the poorest appologies by the status-quo-maintaining powers, which were self-conceited during the war, and subtly turned their colours like a cameleon in the post-war situation. We must never affect our democracy by the slightest touch of pity or sentiment upon these sorely pressed ditch-sneakers. We must build up our country as an utterly newborn Japan, because the vestige of discrimination in the human worth, or aristocratism, would become the seeds of such basilisk-like cruelities, to say nothing of unmasked brutalities, practised by our army toward oreign peoples.

Tokyo. M. YAMAZAKI.

LAWLESS ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

Problem of Third Degree Discussed—Use Of Torture More Widespread Than 50 Years Ago

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Law in Tokyo Imperial University

II

Further, the third degree which is in itself brutal naturally brutalizes the police. It cannot but lower the sense of dignity of their employment. It also makes criminals cynical, for he would ask the question: "Isn't the law-forcing officer just as lawless as myself? What is the law?" And last but by no means the least, it has a tendency to bring about a general attitude of hostility toward the police.

To the statement that many a criminal has been convinced by third degree methods, the answer may be made by referring to the old but ever new truth that it involves the serious danger that confessions of guilt obtained through intolerable pressure may be false. The story is told about William III, who tried the thumbscrews on his own thumb and said another turn would make him confess anything. This, of course, is the main reason why in countries like England and America a confession would be excluded which was made under improper compulsion. In a community where the police torture is prevalent the court has either to exclude the evidence and let known criminals escape or accept the evidence and punish the criminals, even if such was obtained under improper pressure. In the latter case the court is naturally open to the criticism that it connives at the third degree method. It seriously impairs the dignity of the palace of justice!

The police view of the matter is ultimately based on the philosophy that the end justifies the means. As a philosophy it is certainly odious. But when a crime wave is high, or when popular feeling runs high against the activities of certain unpopular groups such as the communists, the police view sways the public mind, and the public connives at the brutal methods as a necessar evil.

The Public Is Fickle

The latter view is based on a humanistic ideal and is certainly more enlightened. Whenever police atrocities get into the press, the public is excited and the bar associations and law professors get busy as here as elsewhere, and vehemently condemn the police, expressing deep sympathy for the victims. But soon the stormy noise is followed by a calm.

The public is certainly fickle. And little progress is made toward the attainment of the humanistic ideal.

The enlightened view can perhaps be realized only on two conditions. Eternal vigilance by the public, and an adequate training for the police forces so as to combine efficiency with a high respect for individual liberty. The elimination of the third degree is certainly not easy, but it is not unattainable. So far as I know, London and Boston have nearly attained the ideal. The practice is almost unknown, but nobody suspects of the efficiency of the London or Boston police.

III

I recollect my prolonged conversations on the subject with the late Dean Wigmore, my old teacher. He had a high respect for the English police practice. An extensive student of the world's legal systems, the erudite jurist had a keen sense of relativism regarding human laws and institutions. The methods of the Metropolitan Police of London and the Brigade de Surete of Paris, however excellent, would not be adequate for Chicago. And it was his conviction that the apish imitation of Western methods would not necessarily prove a boon to Oriental societies. He saw that in some Oriental countries violence to witnesses was the only sure way to get at the truth. He was fond of telling how the French were obliged to adopt torture in their colonial code. The French found out that in their war on river pirates, they could not expect to, for it meant certain death for a villager to tell on his neighbor. Confession by a witness under torture was admitted, however, in a village custom. If a witness returning from the court could show marks of torture on his body, he was safe. The French, therefore, paddled every witness thoroughly in a piracy case, with the full consent of the paddled, before ever a question was asked of him. They beat with an instrument like a cricket bat, on a part where he could not be injured, but where bruises would show up beautifully. After that he could tell the truth without any fear of death from his fellow villagers.

Koreans Practiced Torture

He liked also to refer to the experience of a personal adviser to th Emperor of Korea in 1890's stated in Sand's Undiplomatic Memoirs (1930). Koreans had practiced a minor form of torture sometimes on witnesses and sometimes as a punishment for light offences. Then, judicial reform was introduced, abolishing torture. The author participated in the trial of rebel leaders in Seoul, which was the sequel of the war and was the first trial under the new and enlightened procedure. He wished it to be an exemplory trial and to make it the first illustration of the new order of justice in Korea. Beyond presenting a report to the emperor of the reasons of the revolt, what happened and the circumstances in which the accused were presented for trial he inended to have no part in it, except to sit as an observer with the Korean judges and to see to it that the men had a proper defence and that the witnesses were admitted in their favor as well as against them. But the author was disappointed in the efficiency of the new model of justice. Seeing that he did not intend to try them himself, would not testify though he knew their cases, so as to give them every possible chance, accused and witnesses looked him blandly in the eye and lied blandly. Finally the chief justice turned to him and said that though he hated to disrupt the course of Western justice, he felt that an ever so slight return to old methods might give better results, and asked if he might threaten to use the paddle. It seemed to the author that the chief justice threatened it might show the prisoners that they had better not force the issue, and the author consented to his ordering that the paddles be brought out. The court servants brought out a kind of sawbuck over which the victim was to be held while being spunk, and the paddles. The effect was instantaneous. They all clamored to be readmitted to examination as they had remembered something, the instruments were removed and the trial finished in an orderly manner.

Experiment Demonstrated

The lamented honorary Dean of the Northwestern Law School was enthusiastic about contributions which science might make to the problem of the third degree. One day he took me to his favorite "Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Chicago," attached to the Northwestern University. After explaining to me the handling of microscopic and chemical tests to detect forgeries, invisible writing, alterations of serial numbers of firearms and to identify bullets with the guns from which they were fired, he showed me how the "lie detector" worked by experimenting on my young companion who was forced to lie about his age. He was skeptical about the future utility of association methods in psychology, utilization of hypnotism, use of scopolamin, popularly known as "truth serum" producing the so-called "twilight sleep," etc. But he seemed to be confident that a great future lies for the lie detector. It may have been an idiosyncracy. But he looked forward to the time when the very necessity of employing any barbarous method for extorting confessions will be a thing of the past.

(To Be Concluded)

'No More Consolation'

Manchester Union

The war that has just been concluded presented in a spectacular way the need of unity in our military operations in order to achieve success in our tremendous war effort. General Marshall revealed in his biennial report the difficulties that were faced in achieving that unity and the delays that resulted from these difficulties. Technological advances, the problem of supplies, and the demand for coordination of military operations in a wide and diversified field of action to achieve success, brought the idea of unity to attention as never before.

The tendency of the Navy to oppose a merger of its activities under a single department with the Army and Air Fırces comes about logically. Navy men have an instinctive fear that naval operations may become circumscribed through the domination of landsmen. In this connection, it is significant that naval powers whose operations have thus become circumscribed have not proved successful.

There is no assurance therefore that operational unity can be assured by a mere consolidation of defense departments.